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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 8
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Aug 2006 (20060810/ED)

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=> s wax and squalene
77781 WAX
7119 SQUALENE
L1 253 WAX AND SQUALENE

=> s sitosterol or sitostanol or stigmasterol or stigmastanol or phytosterol or phytostanol
13307 SITOSTEROL
618 SITOSTANOL
6004 STIGMASTEROL
293 STIGMASTANOL
2477 PHYTOSTEROL
95 PHYTOSTANOL
L2 16966 SITOSTEROL OR SITOSTANOL OR STIGMASTEROL OR STIGMASTANOL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR PHYTOSTANOL

=> s tocopherol or toco or tocotrienol
29678 TOCOPHEROL
70 TOCO
1254 TOCOTRIENOL
L3 30105 TOCOPHEROL OR TOCO OR TOCOTRIENOL

=> s l1 and l2 and l3
L4 1 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> d l4 cbib

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
132:178089 Epicuticular wax composition in relation to aphid infestation and resistance in red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.). Shepherd, Tom; Robertson, Graeme W.; Griffiths, D. Wynne; Birch, A. Nick E. (Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, DD2 5DA, UK). *Phytochemistry*, 52(7), 1239-1254 (English) 1999. CODEN: PYTCAS. ISSN: 0031-9422. Publisher: Elsevier Science Ltd..

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
23.31	23.52

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 8
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```
=> s l1 and l2 and l3
      79275 WAX
      7228 SQUALENE
      13545 SITOSTEROL
      623 SITOSTANOL
      6107 STIGMASTEROL
      297 STIGMASTANOL
      2529 PHYTOSTEROL
      97 PHYTOSTANOL
      30203 TOCOPHEROL
      71 TOCO
      1275 TOCOTRIENOL
L5      1 L1 AND L2 AND L3
```

=> file ca		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	21.91	45.43

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 15:20:05 ON 14 AUG 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 8
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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.44	45.87

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 AUG 2006 <20060808/UP>
 FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

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 INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

=> s l1 and l2 and l3
 1865 WAX
 257 SQUALENE
 783 SITOSTEROL
 50 SITOSTANOL
 457 STIGMASTEROL
 14 STIGMASTANOL
 244 PHYTOSTEROL
 21 PHYTOSTANOL
 3657 TOCOPHEROL
 12 TOCO
 211 TOCOTRIENOL
 L6 0 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> file caplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.86	46.73

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:20:30 ON 14 AUG 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 8
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Aug 2006 (20060813/ED)

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=> s wax and squalene
 79275 WAX
 7228 SQUALENE
 L7 256 WAX AND SQUALENE

=> s sitosterol or sitostanol or stigmasterol or stigmastanol or phytosterol or phytostanol

13545 SITOSTEROL
 623 SITOSTANOL
 6107 STIGMASTEROL
 297 STIGMASTANOL
 2529 PHYTOSTEROL
 97 PHYTOSTANOL
 L8 17293 SITOSTEROL OR SITOSTANOL OR STIGMASTEROL OR STIGMASTANOL OR
 PHYTOSTEROL OR PHYTOSTANOL

=> s 17 and 18

L9 16 L7 AND L8

=> d 19 cbib,ab 1-16

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 2004:1061141 Document No. 143:30993 Composition and major sources of organic compounds of aerosol particulate matter sampled during the ACE-Asia campaign. Simoneit, Bernd R. T.; Kobayashi, Minoru; Mochida, Michihiro; Kawamura, Kimitaka; Lee, Meehye; Lim, Ho-Jin; Turpin, Barbara J.; Komazaki, Yuichi (College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA). Journal of Geophysical Research, [Atmospheres], 109(D19), D19S10/1-D19S10/22 (English) 2004. CODEN: JGRDE3. Publisher: American Geophysical Union.

AB Organic compound tracers of airborne particulate matter and organic and elemental

carbon (OC, EC) were characterized for samples collected during the Asian Pacific Regional Aerosol Characterization Experiment (ACE-Asia) from Gosan, Jeju Island, Korea; Sapporo, Japan; and Chichi jima Island, western North Pacific. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration RN Ronald H. Brown total exts. were analyzed by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry to determine polar and aliphatic compds. Total particles, organic matter, and lipid and saccharide compds. were high during the Asian dust episode (early Apr. 2001) vs. concns. at other times. Organic matter was apportioned to 7 emission sources and significant oxidation-producing secondary products during long-range transport. Terrestrial natural background compds. were vascular plant wax lipids derived from direct emission and as part of desert sand dust. Fossil fuel utilization was obvious, derived from petroleum product and coal combustion emissions. Saccharides were a major polar (water-soluble) carbonaceous fraction derived from soil resuspension (agricultural activity). Biomass burning smoke was evident in all samples and seasons, contributing $\leq 13\%$ of the total compound mass as water-soluble constituents. Refuse burning was another source of organic particles. Varying concns. of marine-derived lipids were superimposed during aerosol transport over the ocean. Secondary oxidation products increased with increasing transport distance and time. ACE-Asia aerosols were composed of desert dust and soil dust, smoke from biomass and refuse burning, and urban area fossil fuel use emissions.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 2003:874799 Document No. 139:369708 Absorbent articles with compositions for reducing irritation response. Dvoracek, Barbara Jo; Tyrrell, David John (Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA). U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. US 2003206979 A1 20031106, 27 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 747,382. (English). CODEN: USXXCO. APPLICATION: US 2003-406957 20030403. PRIORITY: US 2000-2000/747382 20001222; US 2000-2000/746888 20001222.

AB The present invention relates to compns. and absorbent articles including compns. for protecting the skin barrier. The compns. can be applied to the body-facing surfaces of absorbent articles so that the compns. come into contact with the skin. The compns. of the invention provide several benefits including prevention and alleviation of skin irritations associated with the use of absorbent articles. The compns. can include hydrophilic and non-aqueous components as well as extracted botanical actives.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 2003:744568 Document No. 140:420624 Characterization of the molecular

species of phytosterol fatty acyl esters in corn (maize).
Moreau, Robert A.; Singh, Vijay; Kohout, Karen M.; Hicks, Kevin B.
(Eastern Regional Research Center, ARS, USDA, Wyndmoor, PA, 19038, USA).
Advanced Research on Plant Lipids, Proceedings of the International
Symposium on Plant Lipids, 15th, Okazaki, Japan, May 12-17, 2002, Meeting
Date 2002, 241-244. Editor(s): Murata, Norio. Kluwer Academic
Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth. ISBN: 1-4020-1105-9 (English) 2003. CODEN:
69ENJ3.

- AB Wax esters and sterol esters in corn were separated by a modified
alumina method wherein the column temperature was increased to 75°.
Stds. of squalene, stearyl stearate, cholesterol stearate, and
Me stearate were identified. Increasing the column temperature to 50°
enhanced the separation of all four components, and further increasing to
75° further enhanced the separation, and selectively increased the
retention time of cholesterol-stearate from about 6 to about 9 mins.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2003:532396 Document No. 139:106109 System for improving skin health of
absorbent article wearers. Brock, Earl David; Krzysik, Duane Gerard;
Solberg, Rhonda Sue; Miller, Stephen Lawrence; Tyrrell, David John (USA).
U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. US 2003130636 A1 20030710, 26 pp. (English).
CODEN: USXXCO. APPLICATION: US 2001-28338 20011222.

- AB The present invention relates to a system for improving the skin health of
wearers of absorbent articles. Wet wipes are typically used in
conjunction with absorbent articles for cleansing. It has been discovered
that non-aqueous skin care compns. are best delivered from a body-facing
surface of an absorbent article and that hydrophilic skin care solns. are
capable of delivering anti-irritants to the skin. It has further been
discovered that the combination of an absorbent article having a skin care
composition and a wet wipe having a skin care solution provides improved
transfer
of skin care ingredients to the skin.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2003:532395 Document No. 139:106525 Absorbent articles with silicone
elastomer-containing compositions having even distribution. Tate, Martha
Lillian; Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Hristov, Hristo Angelov; Lin, Samuel
Qcheng (USA). U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. US 2003130635 A1 20030710, 23 pp.
(English). CODEN: USXXCO. APPLICATION: US 2001-28027 20011222.

- AB The present invention relates to disposable absorbent articles including
compns. having improved rheol. properties. The compns. exhibit improved
spreading characteristics and would provide a more even distribution of
skin care compds. on the skin of the wearer of the absorbent articles.
The improved spreading characteristics are quantified by a Tangent Delta
measurement. Silicone elastomer components provide breathability to the
composition

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2003:237825 Document No. 139:49814 Chemical composition of Tipuana tipu, a
source for tropical honey bee products. Pereira, Alberto dos Santos;
Radler de Aquino Neto, Francisco (LADETEC, Instituto de Quimica,
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Ilha do Fundao, CT, Bloco A, Sala
607, Rio de Janeiro, 21949-900, Brazil). Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung,
C: Journal of Biosciences, 58(3/4), 201-206 (English) 2003. CODEN:
ZNCBDA. ISSN: 0939-5075. Publisher: Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer
Naturforschung.

- AB Tipuana tipu (Benth.) Kuntze is a tree from the leguminosae family
(Papilionoideae) indigenous in Argentina and extensively used in urbanism,
mainly in Southern Brazil. The epicuticular waxes of leaves and branch,
and flower surface were studied by high temperature high resolution gas
chromatog.

Several compds. were characterized, among which the aliphatic alcs. were
predominant in branch, leaves and receptacle. Alkanes were predominant
only in the petals and the aliphatic acids were predominant in stamen. In
branches and leaf epicuticular surfaces, six long chain wax

esters series were characterized, as well as lupeol and β -amyrin hexadecanoates.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2002:577457 Document No. 137:366344 Studies on the constituents from the bark of *Bauhinia purpurea*. Kuo, Yueh-Hsiung; Chu, Pei-Hung (Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei, 106, Taiwan). Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society (Taipei, Taiwan), 49(2), 269-274 (English) 2002. CODEN: JCCTAC. ISSN: 0009-4536. Publisher: Chinese Chemical Society.

AB In a previous paper, we reported a new stigmasteryl glucoside derivative together with four known compds. In addition to the above compds., the isolation and identification of twenty-four compds. from the same source are described here. Their structures were determined on the basis of spectral evidence as well as comparison with authentic samples. Those compds. included four waxes, four triterpenes, eight steroids, two glyceride, three flavonoids, and three phenylpropanoids. Some new compds. were found in mixts. of three alkyl ω -hydroxyalkanoate, glyceride, and phenylpropanoids.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2002:504659 Document No. 137:68259 Absorbent articles with non-aqueous compositions containing botanicals. Tyrrell, David John; Buhrow, Chantel Spring; Lange, Beth Anne; Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Brock, Earl David; Cahall, James Louis; Lin, Samuel Qcheng; Weinkauff, Ronni Lynn; Santhanan, Uma (Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002051456 A2 20020704, 92 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2001-US50274 20011220. PRIORITY: US 2000-747382 20001222.

AB The present invention relates to absorbent articles including non-aqueous compns. for protecting the barrier function of the skin. The compns. can be applied to the bodyfacing surfaces of absorbent articles so that the compns. come into contact with the skin. The compns. of the invention have improved stability on the bodyfacing surfaces after processing. The compns. of the invention provide several benefits including prevention and alleviation of skin irritations associated with the use of absorbent articles. The compns. can include emollients, viscosity enhancers and extracted botanical actives. A composition contained 83.2% white Fonoline petrolatum and 16.8% Echinacea.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

2000:52231 Document No. 132:178089 Epicuticular wax composition in relation to aphid infestation and resistance in red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.). Shepherd, Tom; Robertson, Graeme W.; Griffiths, D. Wynne; Birch, A. Nick E. (Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, DD2 5DA, UK). Phytochemistry, 52(7), 1239-1254 (English) 1999. CODEN: PYTCAS. ISSN: 0031-9422. Publisher: Elsevier Science Ltd..

AB Epicuticular waxes from the aphid-resistant red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) cultivar Autumn Bliss and the aphid-susceptible cultivar Malling Jewel were collected from the newly emerging crown leaves, and also from the group of four more mature leaves immediately below the crown. Resistance and susceptibility status of the leaves to infestation by the large raspberry aphid, *Amphorophora idaei*, were determined by bioassay with the insect just prior to collection of the wax. Anal. showed the waxes to consist of a complex mixture of free fatty acids; free primary alcs. and their acetates; secondary alcs.; ketones; terpenoids including squalene, phytosterols, tocopherol and amyris; alkanes and long chain alkyl and terpenyl esters. Compositional differences which may relate to *A. idaei*-resistance status were noticeably higher levels of

sterols, particularly cycloartenol, together with the presence of branched alkanes, and an absence of C29 ketones and the sym. C29 secondary alc. in wax from the resistant cultivar Bliss. There were also differences between the cultivars in the distribution of individual amyryns and tocopherols and in the chain length distribution for homologues of fatty acids, primary alcs. and alkanes, and these may also be related to resistance to *A. idaei*. Emerging leaves had lower levels of primary alcs. and terpenes, but higher levels of long-chain alkyl esters, and in general, more compds. of shorter chain-length than the more mature leaves. During bioassay *A. idaei* displayed a preference to settle on the more mature leaves. This may be due to greater wax coverage and higher levels of the compds. of shorter chain length found in the newly emerged younger leaves at the crown of the plant.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1999:256850 Document No. 131:46197 Analyses of acetone extracts from eucalyptus wood, pitch deposits, and biologically pretreated wood. Gutierrez, Ana; Del Rio, Jose C.; Martinez, Maria Jesus; Martinez, Angel T. (Instituto de Recursos Naturales y Agrobiologia de Sevilla, CSIC, Seville, E-41080, Spain). International Conference on Biotechnology in the Pulp and Paper Industry, 7th, Vancouver, B. C., June 16-19, 1998, Volume A, A59-A62. Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Technical Section: Montreal, Que. (English) 1998. CODEN: 67NEAW.

AB Pitch deposits occurring in eucalyptus pulp and pulp mills were characterized by GC and GC-MS. Sterols, sterol esters, fatty acids, steroid ketones, hydrocarbons, and waxes were the main compds. identified. These chemical species arise from eucalyptus wood extractives that survive the pulping and bleaching processes and hence may deposit and accumulate in pulp and on different parts of the mill. Solid-state fermentation of wood with different fungi was investigated as a pretreatment to decrease the content of the compds. responsible for pitch deposition.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1997:701373 Document No. 127:345518 Evaluation of the quality of palm oil (*Jessenia bataua*) from the Colombian Pacific region. Rios, A.; Fito, P.; Graciani, E.; Rodriguez, A. (Vicerrectoria Investigaciones, Univ. Tecnologica Choco, Ciudadela Univ., Quito, Colombia). Alimentaria (Madrid), 286, 123-128 (Spanish) 1997. CODEN: ALMNEC. ISSN: 0300-5755. Publisher: Alimentaria.

AB Palm oil, obtained in the traditional manner, had an I number of 73, acid content of 0.58%, and peroxide content of 3.8%; all these values were relatively low. Of the fatty acids in the oil, 83.17% were unsatd.; the major component was oleic acid. The glycerides comprised triolein 48.70% and palmitodiolein 29.06%. Sterols, hydrocarbons, and waxes were minor components. The principal sterols were β -sitosterol (41.03%), campestanol (17.81%), brassicasterol (15.57%), and Δ^5 -avenasterol (14.15%). Squalene comprised 97.48% of the hydrocarbon/wax fraction. The oil was of good quality, comparable to olive oil, but was very different from palm oil from *Elaeis guineensis*.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1991:139851 Document No. 114:139851 Triterpenes and alkanes in developing variegated and albino leaves of *Ilex aquifolium* L. (Aquifoliaceae). Van Genderen, H. H.; Jaarsma, J. (Dep. Gen. Bot., Univ. Utrecht, Utrecht, 3512 PN, Neth.). Plant Science (Shannon, Ireland), 72(2), 165-72 (English) 1990. CODEN: PLSCE4. ISSN: 0168-9452.

AB The alkane contents and composition of *I. aquifolium* cuticular wax layers are similar in green and albino leaf parts of the same age. This is contrast to the triterpene content of the cuticle which is low in albino leaves and leaf parts. The most abundant alkanes found in mature leaves are C29H60 and C31H62 and C33H68. The triterpenes present in the epicuticular wax and/or cuticle are α -amyrin, β -amyrin, uvaol, erythrodiol, ursolaldehyde, oleanolaldehyde, ursolic acid, oleanolic acid, and finally 2 esters identified as: urs-12-en-28-oic

acid Me ester and ursic acid, 12-dien-28-oic acid Me ester. The latter substance was found especially in albino leaves and leaf parts.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1977:154223 Document No. 86:154223 Composition of the seed oil of clustered elder (*Sambucus racemosa* L.). Motl, O.; Stransky, K.; Novotny, L.; Ubik, K. (Inst. Org. Chem. Biochem., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czech.). Fette, Seifen, Anstrichmittel, 79(1), 28-32 (German) 1977. CODEN: FSASAX. ISSN: 0015-038X.

AB The seeds of clustered elder (*S. racemosa*) contain 28% oil. Its separation into groups of components was carried out by adsorption chromatog. Thus, the following substances were found and identified: n-alkanes (C17-33), 2-methyl- and 3-methylalkanes, squalene, a mixture of esters, triglycerides, β -sitosterol, campesterol, and a mixture of diglycerides. The conditions for the separation of esters by silica gel column chromatog. were also found. The mixture of esters was separated into a group

of aliphatic wax esters (C34-44) and 4 groups of esters of steroid alcs. (mainly β -sitosterol and campesterol) with aliphatic unsatd. acids (predominantly C18:1, C18:2 and C18:3). In the triglycerides representing the main fraction of the oil (93%), the acids C16:0, C18:1, C18:2, and C18:3 are present. The same acids were also found in diglycerides.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1960:64731 Document No. 54:64731 Original Reference No. 54:12495e-f Some neutral components of cigaret smoke. Kosak, Alvin I.; Swinehart, James S. (New York Univ., New York, NY). Journal of Organic Chemistry, 25, 22-5 (Unavailable) 1960. CODEN: JOCEAH. ISSN: 0022-3263.

AB The paraffin wax fraction of cigaret smoke has been shown to contain the 15 normal alkanes from docosane to hexatriacontane and branched alkanes having between 21 and 32 C atoms, inclusive. About one third of this paraffin mixture consists of hentriacontane and tritriacontane. Also present in the neutral fraction of smoke are squalene, isosqualene, stigmaterol, β -sitosterol, and probably γ -sitosterol.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1954:40967 Document No. 48:40967 Original Reference No. 48:7320c-f Fats from indigenous South African plants. I. The seed fat of camel-thorn (*Acacia giraffae*). Harrison, G. S.; Hawke, F. (Univ. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg). Journal of the South African Chemical Institute, 5, 1-12 (Unavailable) 1952. CODEN: JSACAT. ISSN: 0038-2078.

AB The camel-thorn is found in northern Cape Province, the Transvaal, Bechuanaland, and S. W. Africa. The seed fat is a bright orange-colored liquid from which the phosphatides and wax of the testa sep. at 25°. The phys. characteristics of the fat at 40° are: d404 0.9104, n40D 1.4683, n45D 1.4665, n50D 1.4647, temperature coefficient of n -0.00036/C°, optical activity negligible, surface tension 32.91 dynes/cm., interfacial tension with water 0.42 dynes/cm., after removal of phosphatides and mucilaginous matter 20 dynes/cm., kinematic viscosity 38.55 cSt, viscosity 36.14 cP. Chemical characteristics are: acid number 3.69, saponification number 184.8, I number (Wijs) 112.9, I number (Br vapor) 113.0,

hydroxyl

value 19.60, unsaponifiable matter 4.48%, Reichert-Meissl value 0.1, Polenske number 0.5, fatty acids 90.4%, glycerol 9.76%, mean mol. weight of fatty acids 284.3, neutralization equivalent of fatty acids alone 278.1 (calculated). Fatty-acid composition is: myristic trace, palmitic 12.8,

stearic

5.6, arachidic 1.7, behenic 0.9, tetradecenoic trace, hexadecenoic 7.3, oleic 23.5, eicosenoic 1.4, hexadecadienoic 1.1, linoleic 41.5, linolenic 4.2%. Composition of unsaponifiable matter: saturated hydrocarbons 16%,

unsatd.

hydrocarbons (as squalene) 2, sterols (as sitosterol) 49, α -glyceryl esters (as selachyl alc.) 3, carotenoids nil,

hydroxyl value 140. Sterols isolated by digitonin m. 139.0-9.2°.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

1939:5296 Document No. 33:5296 Original Reference No. 33:814b-e High-vacuum distillation of materials containing sterols, etc.. Hickman, Kenneth C. D.; Tischer, Arthur O. (Eastman Kodak Co.). GB 489623 19380729 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: GB .

AB Raw material containing a compound having a cholane nucleus, e. g., sterols, saponins and bile acids, are subjected to short-path high-vacuum distillation to

sep. the compound therefrom, the compound then being purified. Suitable raw materials are animal oils and waxes, e. g., whale oil, fecal fats and oils and chinese wax; vegetable oils, e. g., soybean oil, cottonseed oil, wheat germ oil and calabar bean oil; and fungoid growths, e. g., ergot of rye, which groups are sources of zoosterols, phytosterols and mycosterols, resp. Sterols that may thus be isolated are cholesterol, cinchol, coprosterol, stigmasterol, sitosterol and ergosterol. Other sterols such as cinchocerotin, quebrachol and rhamnol, saponins such as digitonin and bile acids such as cholanic acid may also be separated from the raw materials containing them. Apparatus is described.

In an

example, clarified whale oil is distilled at 90-220° and 0.001-0.003 mm. Hg, a 1st fraction containing free acids, squalene and other volatiles is withdrawn and at 120-160° a mixture of cholesterol and cholesteryl esters distilled over and the cholesterol is extracted with Et acetoacetate and recrystd.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

59.90

106.63

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-12.00

-12.00

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:21:18 ON 14 AUG 2006

EAST Search History

L6	3876	vegetable adj wax	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/08/14 13:03
L7	127	l3 and l6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/08/14 13:04